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Technical Note

The Public Development Banks and Development Financing Institutions Database

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About the Public Development Banks and Development Financing Institutions Database

Nowadays Public Development Banks (PDBs) and Development Financing Institutions (DFIs) are experiencing a renaissance worldwide as their usefulness is increasingly recognized by both academics and policymakers. PDBs and DFIs are public financial institutions initiated by governments to proactively achieve public policy objectives. They are potentially useful policy instruments for fixing market failures, incubating markets, coordinating public policies with stakeholders, and promoting economic structural transformation in an equitable and sustainable manner. But not all PDBs and DFIs have achieved positive development outcomes as expected. To fulfill their development potential, it is important to rigorously examine their roles, operations, and effectiveness to avoid pitfalls. But the in-depth academic research is scarce. One major reason behind the paucity of research is the lack of systematic efforts to identify these public financial institutions and collect relevant data.

To fill this gap, the public development finance research program of the Institute of New Structural Economics at Peking University (INSE) initiated to build the world's first public development financial institution database in September 2017. Recognizing INSE's pilot effort, French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement, AFD), aims to identify those that could form a world coalition to emphasize the importance of incorporating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the corporate strategies of PDBs and DFIs. On that basis, the INSE and the AFD have collaborated to build on the INSE's pilot effort to strengthen first ever comprehensive database on PDBs and DFIs with rigorous criteria and methodologies. As the database has laid a solid foundation in terms of the identification of PDBs and DFIs worldwide and the collection of their basic information, starting in September 2023, more collaborating institutions including FERDI (La fondation pour les études et recherches sur le développement international) and SHH (School of Health Humanities at Peking University) have joined INSE and AFD in co-building the database. More contributors are welcome to join us in collecting new thematically focused database modules.

The world's first public development financial institution database aims to allow researchers to not only identify PDBs and DFIs worldwide in a comprehensive manner but also provide the information on their basic profile and financial indicators (such as official mandate and total assets). We hope that our pilot and persistent efforts to build the comprehensive database can promote original research on the rationales, operations, governance and performance of PDBs and DFIs to enhance our understanding of such important public financial institutions and realize their full potentials.

For using the information from the database, please cite:

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Future Plan of Database Building

Moving forward, we will periodically apply the five qualification criteria to identify PDBs and DFIs worldwide, and update the list to incorporate new ones and delete those that have been commercialized or abolished. Meanwhile, we plan to use diverse data collection methodologies—including manual data collection, machine learning, and expert verification—to collect and triangulate the publicly available quantitative variables such as financial indicators. We hope that our persistent effort to build the database will lay the foundation for rigorous academic and policy research in the future.

Contact Us

The database building is a time-/resource-consuming endeavor and requires persistent efforts. We welcome partner institutions that would like to join hands in effort to build the database. We also welcome colleagues who have expertise in accounting, finance, natural language processing, and machine learning that are willing to contribute to the database building.

If you would like to contribute to the database building, make constructive suggestions on the database, or to fill the gaps or provide feedback on the database, please contact us at nsedfi@nsd.pku.edu.cn.

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1. What are PDBs and DFIs?

Our primary objective is to compile a credible and comprehensive list of public development banks (PDBs) and development financing institutions (DFIs) worldwide. Given the lack of consensus on the definition of PDBs and DFIs among scholars and practitioners, it is important that we convincingly justify our qualification criteria and then apply them in a consistent manner. We should avoid two kinds of errors: including some institutions but excluding others in the same category, such as microfinance institutions or cooperative banks; and failing to include institutions qualified as PDBs and DFIs. There is a trade-off between the aforementioned two errors: the attempt to build a comprehensive DFI list may include multifaceted institutions that fall in the gray areas. To address this trade-off, we give more weight to accuracy: only when clear evidence shows that an entity meets all the following five qualification criteria can it be included in our database.

To qualify an entity as a PDB or DFI, the entity needs to meet a set of five qualification criteria simultaneously (Xu, et al., 2021)[1]:

[1] For more information on the qualification criteria and operational indicators, please refer to the following publication:
Xu, Jiajun, Régis Marodon, Xinshun Ru, Xiaomeng Ren, and Xinyue Wu. 2021. "What are Public Development Banks and Development Financing Institutions?——Qualification Criteria, Stylized Facts and Development Trends." *China Economic Quarterly International*, volume 1, issue 4: 271-294.
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ceqi.2021.10.001

1. **A stand-alone entity:** The entity should have a separate legal status, dedicated personnel, separate financial statements, and is not set to accomplish a short-term, specific goal, which helps distinguish PDBs and DFIs from government appropriation programs, certain ministerial agencies with credit programs, and special purpose vehicles (SPVs).
2. **Fund-reflow-seeking financial instruments as the main products and services:** The entity should deploy financial instruments as its main products and services, which helps to distinguish PDBs and DFIs from other public entities that pursue public policy objectives, such as central banks. Meanwhile, these financial instruments deployed by PDBs and DFIs, such as loans, equity investments, or guarantees, should permit some form of repayment, capital dividends, or risk premium. Provision of pure grants does not meet this criterion, as grants do not require repayments and are not assets of PDBs and DFIs. This helps to further distinguish PDBs and DFIs from grant-executing agencies.
3. **Funding sources go beyond periodic budgetary transfers:** Without prejudice to its ability to receive grants, the institution must be able to finance itself beyond periodic budget transfers from governments to borrow from capital markets or financial institutions (though mobilizing funds from market actors requires government

support such as public guarantees). This distinguishes PDBs and DFIs from aid agencies.

4. **Proactive public policy-oriented mandate:** This criterion reveals the key identity of PDBs and DFIs. The official mandate of PDBs and DFIs should focus on proactively implementing the public policy for which they were created. They are mandated to fill the financing gaps where private capital markets and commercial banks are unwilling or unable to offer financial support. The salient point is that PDBs and DFIs are not created to maximize profits as commercial banks do. This criterion helps us to distinguish PDBs and DFIs from state-owned commercial banks with policy functions.
5. **Government steering of corporate strategies**: As initiators of PDBs and DFIs, governments should play a steering role in ensuring that PDBs and DFIs pursue public policy objectives. The most commonly used means is for governments to be the majority shareholder. However, in some exceptional cases, governments have decided to join hands with private partners in creating and owning PDBs and DFIs. Government steering may be achieved by offering support for fundraising or subsidized interest rates, nominating the chief executive officer (CEO) or the president of the board, or sitting on the board of directors or designating directors. To continue to qualify as PDBs and DFIs in such circumstances, there must be proof

that the government is playing an active role in ensuring that these institutions proactively pursue a development-oriented mandate.

2. How to Identify PDBs and DFIs Worldwide?

In order to identify PDBs and DFIs worldwide, we have mainly taken the following two approaches:

One is to refer to the membership lists of DFI or DFI-like associations. We have primarily relied on the World Federation of Development Financing Institutions (WFDFI), including regional chapters, such as the Association of African Development Finance Institutions (AADFI), the Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific (ADFIAP), the Association of National Development Finance Institutions in Member Countries of the Islamic Development Bank (ADFIMI), and the Association of Development Finance Institutions in Latin America (ALIDE). As the WFDFI does not encompass all DFIs, especially those from HICs, we have further searched other DFI associations such as European Development Finance Institutions (EDFI). In addition, we also refer to DFI-like associations, such as the Long-Term Investors Club (LTIC) and the European Association of Public Banks (EAPB). It is “DFI-like” because not all members are DFIs. See Appendix I for a full list of associations and their brief introductions. We apply the five qualification criteria to all members of these associations. Only those that meet the

qualification criteria are included in our database.

The other is to examine the official classification of national financial or banking systems country by country. We have examined official websites of government agencies, especially central banks. We pay particular attention to the classifications of “policy banks,” “DFIs,” or “national promotional banks.” For example, Malaysia has presented an overview about the role and the function of its DFIs on its central bank website, the Bank Negara Malaysia. South Africa lists DFIs on the government’s website, the Government Communication and Information System, and says that DFIs serve as key institutions in promoting the country’s New Growth Path scheme. Meanwhile, we also examine DFI-like classifications such as “public banks” and “specialized institutions.” In addition, we consult with experts with local knowledge from DFIs, research institutes, and local offices of international organizations. After collecting all financial institutions that fall into the category of DFI or DFI-like official classification, we apply the qualification criteria to judge whether they qualify as DFIs or not.

3. Data Sources, Data Collection Methodology, and Quality Control Methods

In this section, we describe data sources, data collection methodology, and quality control methods undertaken in our research. The aim is to ensure academic rigor throughout the data collection process and make the verification process as traceable as possible. This will lay the foundation for future original academic research.

3.1 Data Sources

To collect data on PDBs and DFIs, we have relied primarily on official primary sources. Official primary sources include NDBs' official websites, annual reports, financial statements, charters, and other legal documents. To manually collect firsthand data from official primary sources, we have established a team of research assistants who are fluent in English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, and other languages and who have backgrounds in finance and accounting.

3.2 Data Collection Methodology

Our data collection team consisted of (co-)principal investigator, research directors, a project manager, research assistants, and the research assistants' team leaders. The manual data collection comprised the following steps:

1. Developing the data collection codebook. For each manually collected data point, we developed an indicator codebook, a data collection template, illustrative examples, and technical notes. The codebook provided a clear and precise definition of each variable (see Appendix II for the definition of variables) and indicated the data sources and the collection method. The data collection template specified the content and the format that research assistants had to fill out. The illustrative examples used specific cases to show the data collection method and procedure as well as the collection result's presentation. The technical notes elaborated on core concepts and the requirements of filling out the template. Before developing the data collection manual for each data point, we held an in-depth discussion concerning the definitions and connotations of the indicators. We then selected representative cases for pretesting, which combined deductive and inductive approaches.

2. Training research assistants and pretesting data collection exercises. Before the formal data collection, we held a data collection training session for research assistants. This training covered the definitions and connotations of each variable, the collection methodology, the quality control methods, and the work plan. After the training, the research assistants conducted pretesting on, for example, 10 percent of the total number of NDBs. Those 10 percent were representative in terms of locations and development stages of their host countries and had complete

public information. Immediately after pretesting, we held a feedback meeting to respond to questions the research assistants raised, to share experiences, and to sum up the common mistakes in the course of data collection to further improve the data collection codebook. This step helped ensure the data collection codebook fully took into account the heterogeneity of PDBs and DFIs to improve the quality of data collection.

3. Collecting data and conducting process tracing. During data collection, the research assistant must accurately record supporting evidence and report data sources using the format template to ensure each data point was verifiable, and the research directors monitored the research assistants' data collection process in real time so that they could respond promptly to any questions the research assistants raised.

4. Performing quality control of the data collection results. After the research assistants completed the data collection template, we summarized the data collected and performed four quality control steps, to be elaborated below.

3.3 Data Quality Control Methods

To ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data collection process, we conducted four steps of data quality checks. In the first step, the project manager, who was responsible for monitoring the research assistants' data collection progress, checked whether the record of data sources and data formats was up to standard and ensured every data point had rigorously

cited original data sources for verification. In the second step, the research assistant team leaders were responsible for verifying the accuracy of each data point collected by research assistants, and for double-checking whether “no information (NI)” on certain variables concluded by research assistants was true. The research directors performed the third step; they checked and evaluated the first two steps for pending data collection results and spot-checked the first two steps to ensure there were no problems with the data points. In the fourth step, the (co-)principal investigator comprehensively evaluated the results of the first, second, and third steps of the review process, then gave a final judgment on the pending cases.

Appendix I DFI and DFI-Like Associations

1. World Federation of Development Finance Institutions (WFDFI)

WFDFI was founded in 1979 and is made up of organizations from the AADFI, ADFIAP, ALIDE, and ADFIMI. WFDFI's mission is "to serve as the global focal point for institutions providing and promoting sustainable development finance."
Source: https://wfdfi.net/, accessed May 13, 2019.

2. Association of African Development Finance Institutions (AADFI)

AADFI was founded in 1975 with support from the African Development Bank. The secretariat is located in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, and it boasts 82 members. The mission of AADFI is to promote social and economic development of Africa through cooperation among DFIs and to accelerate economic integration and mutual learning.
Source: http://adfi-ci.org/, accessed April 27, 2019.

3. Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific (ADFIAP)

ADFIAP was established in 1976 with support from the Asian Development Bank. It currently has 90 members in 40 countries. The secretariat is located in Manila, Philippines. The mission for ADFIAP is to promote sustainable development by enhancing the function of DFIs in the Asia-Pacific region.
Source: https://www.adfiap.org/, accessed April 8, 2024.

4. Association of National Development Finance Institutions in Member Countries of the Islamic Development Bank (ADFIMI)

ADFIMI was established in 1986 with support from the Islamic Development Bank. It is headquartered in Istanbul, Turkey. Currently it has 43 members in 17 countries. The mission of ADFIMI is to promote human development, trade, and economic development through the financial sector, especially by increasing the role of DFIs while respecting Islamic financial rules.
Source: https://www.adfimi.org/, accessed April 27, 2019.

5. Association of Development Finance Institutions in Latin America (ALIDE)

ALIDE was founded in 1968 with support from the Inter-American Development Bank. It represents DFIs in Latin American and the Caribbean, and its headquarters are located in Lima, Peru. It has 91 members in 22 countries. ALIDE is at coordinating the exchange of information among DFIs, which contributes to the economic development of the region and builds unity.
Source: http://www.alide.org.pe/en/alide/mision/, accessed April 27, 2019.

6. Association of European Development Finance Institutions (EDFI)

EDFI was established in 1992 and represents 15 members in 14 countries in Europe. It is headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. EDFI aims to serve as a platform to facilitate knowledge sharing and cooperation among its members.
Source: https://www.edfi.eu/who-we-are/edfi/, accessed April 27, 2019.

7. Global Network of Export-Import and Development Finance Institutions (G-NEXID)

G-NEXID was launched in 2006 in Geneva. The mission of G-NEXID is to promote coordination of EXIM banks and trade in the Global South, which contributes to expanding the presence of developing countries in global value chains.

Source: https://gnexid.com/mission-statement/, accessed April 27, 2019.

8. International Development Finance Club (IDFC)

IDFC was established in 2011 at the annual meeting of the World Bank and IMF and with the support of DFIs such as AFD. The secretariat is located in Paris, France. The IDFC has 24 members and NDFIs in 17 countries, as well as regional DFIs in the Americas, Africa, Asia, and Europe. IDFC aims to be a platform that promotes SDGs and implements the Paris Climate Agreement agenda worldwide.
Source: https://www.idfc.org/, accessed April 27, 2019.

9. Southern African Development Community-Development Finance Resource Center (SADC-DFRC)

SADC was formed in 1980 as the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC). In 1992, the SADCC transformed to SADC, with its secretariat located in Gaborone, Botswana. Currently SADC-DFRC has 41 members. The aim for SADC is to promote peace, security, poverty reduction, and the economic development of the region and to improve the lives of people in southern Africa.
Source: https://www.sadc.int/about-sadc/overview/, accessed April 27, 2019.

10. European Association of Guarantee Institutions (AECM)

AECM was established in 1992 with five founding countries – Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain. As of now, it contains 48 members covering 34 countries. The secretariat is located in Brussels, Belgium. "Its members are mutual, private sector guarantee schemes as well as public institutions, which are either guarantee funds or Development banks with a guarantee division." The mission of AECM members is "providing loan guarantees for SMEs who have an economically sound project but cannot provide sufficient bankable collateral."
Source: http://aecm.eu/about/mission/, accessed April 27, 2019.

11. European Association of Public Banks (EAPB)

EAPB is comprised of "national and regional promotional banks, municipality funding agencies, and public commercial banks in Europe." EAPB members provide financial support to projects which contribute to the economic and social development of the continent and to a greener economy.
Source: https://www.eapb.eu/who-we-are/our-mission.html, accessed April 27, 2019.

12. Global Network of Guarantee Institutions (GNGI)

GNGI was formed in 2016 in order to alleviate the financing constraints of SMEs. The mission of GNGI is to promote guarantee institutions worldwide and to facilitate mutual learning and the exchange of experiences among members.

Source: http://aecm.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/3-Global-Network-of-Guarantee-Institutions-launching-declaration-revisionMadrid-01jun2017-final-to-be-signed.pdf, accessed April 27, 2019.

13. Long-Term Investors Club (LTIC)

LTIC was founded in 2009 by KFW, Caisse des Dépots, Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, and the European Investment Bank. Currently it has 18 members covering 15 countries in Europe and Latin America. The secretariat is located in Luxembourg. The mission of LTIC is to promote coordination among international long-term investors for global economic development.

Source: http://www.ltic.org/, accessed April 27, 2019.

14. Network of European Financial Institutions for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (NEFI)

NEFI was established in 1999 and represents 19 financial institutions in Europe. It is headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. "All NEFI members share a public mission to facilitate the access to finance for SMEs." NEFI aims to serve as a platform for mutual exchanges, knowledge transfers, access to finance for SMEs, and cooperation among its members.

Source: http://www.nefi.eu/nefi/, accessed April 27, 2019.

15. OECD Export Credits Group (OECD-ECA)

OECD-Export Credits Group represents 36 export credit agencies (ECA) in 33 countries to facilitate the "[exchange of] information on members' export credits systems and business activities and [the discussion and coordination of] export credits policies." ECAs help "national exporters [compete] for overseas sales."

Source: http://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/, accessed April 4, 2019.

16. Global Emerging Markets Risk Database Consortium (GEMs)

GEMs was established in 2009 as a joint initiative between the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC – World Bank Group). Since then, the GEMs consortium has grown to include 24 members comprised MDBs and DFIs. It aims to leverage data from Multilateral Development Banks and Development Finance Institutions to support investment and development.

Source: https://www.gemsriskdatabase.org/, accessed August 27, 2021.

Appendix II Definition of Variables

Variable Name	Definition	Note
Basic Information		
Code	Code is a unique ID for each PDB and DFI, which consists of ISO (alpha-2) +Establishment Year (4 digits) +Number (two digits if there are more than 10 PDBs/DFIs in some countries)	1. ISO refers to Country ISO Code (alpha-2) if it is a national or subnational PDB or DFI; "MB" is used to refer to multinational PDBs and DFIs. According to the UN standard, see https://unece.org/trade/cefact/unlocode-code-list-country-and-territory https://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradekb/Knowledgebase/Country-Code. 2. Number here refers to the numbering of PDBs and DFIs if there is more than one national or subnational PDB and DFI established in the same year in the same country, or more than one multinational PDB and DFI established in the same year.
PDB&DFI Name	Name of PDB&DFI in convention	Refer to the name as "official" as possible; use English official names if available; keep the name in original non-English language if it is widely used

Name in original language	Name of PDB&DFI in original language	Refer to official names from official website.
Acronym	Acronym of the name of PDB&DFI	Refer to annual reports, official websites for the acronym; if not available from official sources, use the initial letter of each word in the English name.
Establishment Year	The calendar year when the PDB/DFI's articles of agreements were officially approved or signed (instead of the year when the PDB/DFI started its operation); use the establishment year of the parent institution if there is restructuring (even though the name or business models may be changed after restructuring)	1. Search the Articles of Agreement and find the year when the Articles of Agreement were signed; 2. Search the history in the official website to find the "earliest" year of the establishment, i.e., if a PDB or DFI is founded at certain year X but restructured in year Y, we record X as the establishment year.
Official Mandate	The official mandate stands for the mission to fulfill a particular public policy that a PDB or DFI is mandated to carry out.	We first classify the official mandates into flexible or not. Flexible (FLEX) means that official mandates are not confined to a specific mission. If they are not flexible, we further classify them by specific sectors or clients, including rural and agricultural development (AGRI), promoting exports and foreign trade (EXIM), social housing (HOUS), infrastructure (INFRA), international financing of private sector development (INTL), local government (LOCAL), and micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSME).

Income group	Income group refers to country classification by income levels according to the World Bank's income classification. It is applied to national and subnational PDBs and DFIs.	1. HIC stands for high-income countries; UMIC refers to upper-middle income countries; LMIC stands for lower-middle income countries; LIC stands for low-income countries. 2. We use the World Bank's country classification by income levels, see https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups.
Geographical scope of ownership		
Country	Name of the country/economy that owns the PDB or DFI	If it is owned by more than two countries/economies, use "Multi".
Region	Sub-level of continent; if it is a multilateral PDB or DFI whose owners are from more than one continent, select "World".	According to the UN's classification of the continents and sub-regions: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/ Regarding multinational PDBs and DFIs, if a PDB or DFI is owned by more than two countries dispersed in different geographical regions, we classify it as “world”; if its membership structure is deliberately divided into distinctive categories such as regional and nonregional members, and regional members enjoy the majority shareholding of more than 50%, we classify it as “regional” or “subregional”.
Continent	The continent of the PDB/DFI's owner's location, for multilateral PDBs and DFIs whose owners are from more than one continent, use "World".	Refer to UN's classification of the continents: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/ Regarding multinational PDBs and DFIs, if a PDB or DFI is owned by more than two countries dispersed in different geographical regions, we classify it as “world”; if its membership structure is deliberately divided into distinctive categories such as regional and nonregional members, and regional members enjoy the majority shareholding of more than 50%, we classify it as “regional” or “subregional”.

Levels of Ownership	According to their ownership structure, PDBs and DFIs are classified into three categories: multinational, national, and subnational. Multinational, initiated and owned by entities from more than two countries; national, created and owned by a central government (or national public entities), or private sectors in rare cases; and subnational, established and owned by a local government entity or jointly by several local governments.	If a PDB or DFI is set up by two central governments, we classify it as national, since under these circumstances it is easy to identify which country is the majority shareholder. Even if the two countries' shares are 50/50, we can use other indicators such as the headquarters, main customers, and operators to determine which country of the two is the "main character".
Geographical scope of operations		
Subnational	Dummy variable, which denotes whether the PDB/DFI's main activities are restricted within specific subnational areas. If it is restricted, then it is "subnational"; If not, then "national".	For any single PDB or DFI, international and regional are marked as mutually exclusive, as an institution that can operate internationally can, by definition, also operate in its own geographical region. This is also applied to subnational versus national.
National		
Regional	Dummy variable, which denotes whether the PDB/DFI's main activities are restricted in certain countries or not. If it is limited then it is "regional", if not then "international".	
International		

Types of Institutions		
Guarantee Fund	choose 1 if the PDB/DFI is mainly engaged in offering guarantees	Use the PDB/DFI's claim on whether it 'mainly' or 'primarily' provides guarantees
Equity Fund	choose 1 if the PDB/DFI is mainly engaged in offering equity investments	Use the PDB/DFI's claim on whether it 'mainly' or 'primarily' provides equity investments
Size Category	We use total assets as a criterion to classify PDBs and DFIs into five size categories: mega (more than $500 billion), large (between $100 billion and $500 billion [included]), medium (between $20 billion and $100 billion [included]), small (from $500 million to $20 billion [included]), and micro (less than and equal to $500 million).	The classification is based on total assets in the year of 2022; if not available, the data on total assets in previous years (2016-2021) is used.
Financial Information		
Presentation Currency ISO Currency Code	The reporting currency for the institution's financial statements. In most cases, the reporting currency is the same as the local currency and functional currency.	1. Refer to the currency codes of the ISO 4217: https://www.six-group.com/en/products-services/financial-information/data-standards.html 2. KR20041: the presentation currency from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2021 is USD, and the presentation currency for fiscal year 2022 is KRW. HR19921: the presentation currency from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year

		2021 is HRK, and the presentation currency for fiscal year 2022 is EUR. ZW20051: the presentation currency for fiscal year 2018 is USD, and the presentation currency from fiscal year 2019 to fiscal year 2022 is ZWL.
Total Assets (Million Presentation Currency)	Total assets of the PDB/DFI in million presentation currency	1. Use consolidated financial statements if available; otherwise, use the unconsolidated ones. 2. Database before Q4 2023 (included): If the fiscal year ends on or before June 30, 20XX, the data should be recorded as for 20XX-1; conversely, if the fiscal year ends on or after July 1, 20XX, the data should be recorded as for 20XX. Database after Q1 2024 (included): If the fiscal year ends on or before June 29, 20XX, the data should be recorded for the year 20XX-1; if the fiscal year ends on or after June 30, 20XX, the data should be recorded for the year 20XX.
Total Assets (Million USD)	Total assets of the PDB/DFI in million USD	Database before Q4 2023 (included): If the presentation currency is not U.S. dollars, the data is converted to U.S. dollars using the exchange rate as of December 31 of the year available at https://xe.com/. Database after Q1 2024 (included): If the presentation currency is not USD, the data is converted to USD using the exchange rate for fiscal year-end date available at https://xe.com/.
Website Link	The official website of the PDB/DFI	Occasionally the official website of few PDBs and DFIs may not be publicly available.
DFI/DFI-like associations & Country Groups		

IDFC	Denote IDFC if the PDB or DFI is a member of the International Development Finance Club.	The International Development Finance Club (IDFC) was established in 2011 at the annual meeting of the World Bank and IMF and with the support of DFIs such as AFD. The secretariat is located in Paris, France. The IDFC has 26 members and NDFIs in 17 countries, as well as regional DFIs in the Americas, Africa, Asia, and Europe. With USD 4 trillion in combined assets and annual commitments above USD 600 billion, including USD 150 billion of climate finance, IDFC aims to be a platform that promotes SDGs and implements the Paris Climate Agreement agenda worldwide. Source: https://www.idfc.org/, accessed September 30, 2021.
GEMS	Denote GEMS if the PDB or DFI is a member of Global Emerging Markets - a risk database consortium.	Global Emerging Markets was established in 2009 as a joint initiative between the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC – World Bank Group). Since then, the GEMs consortium has grown to include 24 members comprised MDBs and DFIs. It aims to leverage data from Multilateral Development Banks and Development Finance Institutions to support investment and development. Source: https://www.gemsriskdatabase.org/, accessed August 27, 2021.

D20LTIC	Denote D20LTIC if the PDB or DFI is a member of Long-Term Investors Club.	Long-Term Investors Club (LTIC) was founded in 2009 by KFW, Caisse des Dépots, Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, and the European Investment Bank. Currently it has 18 members covering 15 countries in Europe and Latin America. The secretariat is located in Luxembourg. The mission of LTIC is to promote coordination among international long-term investors for global economic development. Source: http://www.ltic.org/, accessed April 27, 2019.
AADFI	Denote AADFI if the PDB or DFI is a member of the Association of African Development Finance Institutions.	The Association of African Development Finance Institutions was founded in 1975 with support from the African Development Bank. The secretariat is located in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, and it boasts 82 members. The mission of AADFI is to promote social and economic development of Africa through cooperation among DFIs and to accelerate economic integration and mutual learning. Source: http://adfi-ci.org/, accessed April 27, 2019.

ADFIAP	Denote ADFIAP if the PDB or DFI is a member of the Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific.	The Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific was established in 1976 with support from the Asian Development Bank. It currently has 90 members in 40 countries. The secretariat is located in Manila, Philippines. The mission for ADFIAP is to promote sustainable development by enhancing the function of DFIs in the Asia-Pacific region. Source: https://www.adfiap.org/, accessed April 8, 2024.
ADFIMI	Denote ADFIMI if the PDB or DFI is a member of the Association of National Development Finance Institutions in Member Countries of the Islamic Development Bank.	The Association of National Development Finance Institutions in Member Countries of the Islamic Development Bank was established in 1986 with support from the Islamic Development Bank. It is headquartered in Istanbul, Turkey. Currently it has 43 members in 17 countries. The mission of ADFIMI is to promote human development, trade, and economic development through the financial sector, especially by increasing the role of DFIs while respecting Islamic financial rules. Source: https://www.adfimi.org/, accessed April 27, 2019.

AECM	Denote AECM if the PDB or DFI is a member of the European Association of Guarantee Institutions.	The European Association of Guarantee Institutions was established in 1992 with five founding countries – Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain. As of now, it contains 48 members covering 34 countries. The secretariat is located in Brussels, Belgium. "Its members are mutual, private sector guarantee schemes as well as public institutions, which are either guarantee funds or Development banks with a guarantee division." The mission of AECM members is "providing loan guarantees for SMEs who have an economically sound project but cannot provide sufficient bankable collateral." Source: http://aecm.eu/about/mission/, accessed April 27, 2019.
ALIDE	Denote ALIDE if the PDB or DFI is a member of the Association of Development Finance Institutions in Latin America.	The Association of Development Finance Institutions in Latin America was founded in 1968 with support from the Inter-American Development Bank. It represents DFIs in Latin American and the Caribbean, and its headquarters are located in Lima, Peru. It has 91 members in 22 countries. ALIDE is coordinating the exchange of information among DFIs, which contributes to the economic development and cohesion of the region. Source: http://www.alide.org.pe/en/alide/mision/, accessed April 27, 2019.

EDFI	Denote EDFI if the PDB or DFI is a member of the Association of Bilateral European Development Finance Institutions.	The Association of European Development Finance Institutions was established in 1992 and represents 15 members in 14 countries in Europe. It is headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. EDFI aims to serve as a platform to facilitate knowledge sharing and cooperation among its members. Source: https://www.edfi.eu/who-we-are/edfi/, accessed April 27, 2019.
NEFI	Denote NEFI if the PDB or DFI is a member of the Network of European Financial Institutions for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises.	The Network of European Financial Institutions for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises was established in 1999 and represents 19 financial institutions in Europe. It is headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. "All NEFI members share a public mission to facilitate the access to finance for SMEs." NEFI aims to serve as a platform for mutual exchanges, knowledge transfers, access to finance for SMEs, and cooperation among its members. Source: http://www.nefi.eu/nefi/, accessed April 27, 2019.

OECD-ECA	Denote OECD-ECA if the PDB or DFI is a member of the OECD-Export Credits Group.	OECD-Export Credits Group represents 36 export credit agencies (ECAs) in 33 countries to facilitate the "[exchange of] information on members' export credits systems and business activities and [the discussion and coordination of] export credits policies." ECAs help "national exporters [compete] for overseas sales." Source: http://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/, accessed April 4, 2019.
G20	Denote G20 if the PDB or DFI is from G20 countries.	"The G20 is the international forum that brings together the world's major economies. Its members account for more than 80% of world GDP, 75% of global trade and 60% of the population of the planet. The forum has met every year since 1999 and includes, since 2008, a yearly Summit, with the participation of the respective Heads of State and Government." Source: About the G20 | G20, accessed September 30, 2021.

LDC	Denote LDC if the PDB or DFI is from least developed countries.	"Least developed countries (LDCs) are low-income countries confronting severe structural impediments to sustainable development. They are highly vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks and have low levels of human assets. There are currently 46 countries on the list of LDCs which is reviewed every three years by the Committee for Development (CDP)". Source: Least Developed Countries (LDCs) | Department of Economic and Social Affairs, accessed September 30, 2021.
SIDS	Denote SIDS if the PDB or DFI is from small Island developing states.	Small Island Developing States are a distinct group of 38 UN Member States and 20 Non-UN Members/Associate Members of United Nations. The aggregate population of all the SIDS is 65 million, slightly less than 1% of the world's population. SIDS were recognized as a special case both for their environment and development at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Source: About Small Island Developing States | Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, accessed September 30, 2021.

Note: NI stands for no information; NA stands for not applied.